

THE CHIRONIAN

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE STUDENTS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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THE CHIRONIAN.

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THE CHIRONIAN will be sent until ordered discontinued.

WITH this number of the CHIRONIAN, we place before our readers the complete plans of our proposed new College and Hospital buildings. The Faculty and its friends propose to make this one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the United States; but to do so, we need your assistance in every way.

The objects to be attained by its erection are threefold:

FIRST. The amelioration of suffering among the sick poor, and their proper and intelligent treatment.

SECOND. The efficient education of the medical student by giving him a practical familiarity with disease at the bedside.

THIRD. The training of intelligent nurses, both male and female, to take charge of the sick. The undertaking is worthy, in every sense of the word; we know of no nobler action than to help your fellow-men in their struggle against

disease and death. If it is worthy thus to help them, how much more worthy is it to help them, when battling not only against disease, but are stricken with poverty as well.

Death respects no one, and all die alike, but suffering, the prelude, is much more intense among those who are unable to alleviate it than among those who have been blessed with a larger share of this world's goods, and it becomes the duty of those who are so blessed to lend a helping hand to the suffering mortal who has been laid on a bed of sickness in his endeavors to provide the necessities of life for his family. Remember that every dollar you give, is as a cup of cold water to the fever-parched lips of the suffering poor. Any one who knows even in a slight degree of the wretched life of the tenement inmate in this great city, can easily imagine how much more wretched and almost unendurable such existence is made by the advent of sickness, and it is for the amelioration of such suffering that we ask your aid.

Next, we would tell you of the bedside instruction of the student. However perfect may be the theoretical knowledge of the student of medicine, such knowledge is comparatively valueless unless it be supplemented by familiarity with disease as it appears at the bedside of the patient. Here, it is proposed to instruct him in a knowledge of disease by such familiarity with its various phases that he will be tenfold better able to overcome it when he starts out to do his life-work.

Nothing so hampers the inexperienced doctor as his lack of familiarity with disease, and nothing gives him more strength of knowledge than the fact that, when called to the bedside, he recognizes the source of suffering, and can intelligently grapple with it. Here, surrounded and directed by experienced teachers, he will attain knowledge that cannot become his under other circumstances.

Again, it is intended to attach to college and hospital a training school for nurses. Next to the confidence one has in his doctor, nothing reassures a patient more than the knowledge that he is in the hands of a trained and efficient nurse.

Good nursing is next to accurate prescribing, and an efficient, intelligent nurse adds much to the chance that constitution has over disease. The comfort that a doctor takes when he knows his patient is in the care of a nurse he knows to be efficient is next to his satisfaction when noting in his successive visits the improvement in the patient.

Here, by lectures, and bedside instructions with practical work, it is intended to train both male and female nurses, that they may intelligently care for the sick. Now we ask you to help us to do all you can for us in this work. There is no hospital in the immediate neighborhood of this proposed one, and the tenements are overcrowded with the human swarms which inhabit them.

There is no better preventive of dangerous epidemics than the free hospital treatment of the sick poor.

*The Homœopathic Medical College
and Hospital Buildings on the
Eastern Boulevard, 63rd
and 64th Streets.*

THE Homœopathic Medical College and Hospitals are intended to form a group of which the College building—high and massive—will be the centre, and the different Hospital pavilions the wings; the College appearing between two of them, from whatever point the buildings are viewed. The lot being two hundred feet wide on the Boulevard, and on an average about as deep, allows of this arrangement, four corner pavilions and a central *corps-de-Logis*. Fronting eastward toward the Boulevard, but a little back from the street line, rises the lofty gable of the College flanked by its staircase towers; and on either side and coming forward to the front, rises a similar but smaller gable; that of the Medical Pavilion to the south, that

of the Surgical Pavilion to the north. The northern face will show the flank of the Surgical Pavilion on the left, and on the right the Maternity Hospital, with the College between. The southern face will consist of the Medical Hospital on the right, and on the left the Training School for Nurses, which, however, is rather the dwelling of the nurses, their real school being the Hospital wards themselves. It is intended that the whole composition shall be in several shades of a somewhat warm and rosy gray; the terra-cotta for the cornices, copings, sills and jambs being already selected, with the brick to correspond, of the color described. And as to the architectural style, it is late French-Gothic, the style of the second half of the fifteenth century; that which prevailed from the expulsion of the English from France, down to the introduction from Italy of the classical Renaissance. This style recommends itself to the architect and the committee, because of its adaptiveness. Halls, rooms, passages, stairways and lifts, of the most diverse character, must all be packed closely together, and combined with the most elaborate system of heating and ventilation; there must be high stories, and low, sloping floors, and level, large windows, and small entrances and exits in unexpected places; and it has need to be a pliant and flexible style of building which is to lend itself to these requirements.

The chief entrance to the grounds is from the Boulevard, and there is the public entrance to the College. The Dispensary is situated in the lowest or ground story of the College, in rooms on both sides of the central hall. Covered passages go off on the two sides to the Hospital pavilions at the north and south, and return along the flanks of the College building, giving covered approach to the two entrance doors in the corner towers, by which are reached the winding stairs to the Anatomical Theatre and Dissecting Room above.

The ground floor, beside the Dispensary and the public entrance, gives on the south an entrance especially for students, heading directly to the main staircase, and having at one side a large assembly room for the students, and hall forty feet long, with fireplace, win-

dows to the south, and a number of lockers for private use, and on the north an entrance for the professors, with private stairway to all the stories, and a passenger lift. Near this northern entrance is the Dean's office. A glance at the general plan will show how the carriage drive-way on the northern side connects with the professors' entrance, and leads thence to the shed and stable, where there is also accommodation for an ambulance and its horses.

The first floor above is devoted to the library and the Senior lecture room; and here it must be pointed out how the building is divided on every floor into a square of forty-four feet to the west. Another to the east, and compartment between these, which is filled with stairs, passages and the private rooms of the professors and lecturers. Heavy brick walls rise from cellar floor to roof and form these main divisions, and it is also intended that the whole central compartment shall be without combustible material of any sort, so that all the communications shall be absolutely free from danger from fire. On the first floor, then, the forty-four foot square to the east, is the library, and this will hold about thirty-two thousand volumes, if shelved throughout for books, while the square on the western side has the sloping floor which these large lecture rooms require, and will seat from 280 to 320 students. Underneath this slope, at the part where it rises the highest, rooms for the janitor are arranged, with windows north, west and south, and these connect by a private stair with a reception room or office on the ground floor below.

On the second floor, to the west, in a series of small rooms, are accommodations for small classes, for private investigation in chemistry and the like, store-rooms for apparatus, etc. And there are a good many of these rooms, for a second *mezzanine* is worked in overhead, under the sloping floor of the Junior lecture room in the third story. Space, as well as time, is money, in New York, and space must be economized. Indeed, the arrangements to the eastward of the centre on this second story are the most elaborate instances of this careful packing, and this saving of space, for here is a two-

story mezzanine, so to speak. The Anatomical Theatre requires a very steeply sloping floor; it rises at an angle almost of forty-five degrees; beneath this slope, therefore, are arranged the microscopic and histological rooms, with space for the collections and the instruments, and above these, still under the slope aforesaid, are dressing rooms for the dissecting department—of which more anon. The plan of this second story shows the lower part of the Anatomical Theatre the lecturer's desk, and the lowest seats. The plan of the third story shows the upper seats; and here the system of entrance and exit can be appreciated, for, from one of the round towers on the front, and from the main staircase in the middle of the building, there are two doorways into the theatre at a point half way up its slope, while from the other tower is a doorway to the platform or gangway at the top of the slope. The tower stairways lead up to the dissecting room and down, without other communication with the building, to the outer doors.

The dissecting-room occupies the top floor and the great space within the roof at the east end. A large toilet room connects with it, and another is arranged below, under the top part of the sloping floor of the theatre. There is no access to it from the other parts of the building except by the professors' room. It is intended that every student entering here shall have first passed through the toilet-room and have changed his dress, and that every one leaving it shall go through the toilet-room again; that no private property shall be left in the dissecting-room, no garments, instruments, nor books.

This, then, occupies the east end of the fourth story: the western square of forty-four feet is occupied by the general chemical laboratory, to which also the height of the roof is given. Both of these large rooms, for which the best and purest light is so important, are to be lighted without skylights, by means of dormer windows at different levels.

In this way the building has five principal stories, besides the *mezzanines* above described; but there is also a system of subordinate floors for the professors' room. Since the main

stories are very high, seven private rooms on different levels are got in the height of the building. These rooms connect directly with the lecturer's desk in each large room. It is intended to keep this vertical shaft, this seven-story house with its private staircase and its elevator, for the exclusive use of the instructors, and for their intercourse with those students only who have to see some one of them privately.

The hospital pavilions will all more or less resemble the surgical pavilion, of which the plans accompany this notice. Each ward is to contain twelve beds, and to each ward will be attached a day-room for convalescents, having a dumb-waiter to the kitchen; a service room for bandages and poultices, with a gas-stove or other fire-place, and connected by a special dumb-waiter with clean-linen rooms in the attic; a nurses' room, bath-rooms, closets, and a room for examinations and operations by the surgeon in attendance. Each floor is connected with a large elevator which goes down to the basement; this elevator will contain a bed with its two bearers, so that a patient can be taken up or down without disturbance or agitation; and, in the basement story, a door opening directly on the street, gives easy access to an ambulance. In the roof, or attic story, are the laundry, consisting of washing room, drying room, ironing room and mending room, a kitchen, service room and dining room, cook's room, bath-room and closets as below; three lifts or dumb-waiters are arranged, one for dishes for the patients, for broth, hot water, etc., for the different wards, one for soiled linen coming up, and one for clean linen going down.

The hospital pavilions are to be absolutely fireproof, and the same means, the same choice of material which gives this safety, will also give hard and non-absorbent walls, floor and ceilings, which infection cannot permeate, and which can be washed as completely, if not as easily, as a china bowl. The ventilation also is to be very complete, and arranged both for winter and summer.

It is intended to heat all the buildings by means of boilers adjoining the college on the

south side, and pipes to radiators in each separate building.

The College Library.

IT would be a mistake indeed, if, in sending out this prospectus of our new college, neglect were made to mention what will be one of its most important features, namely, the College Library.

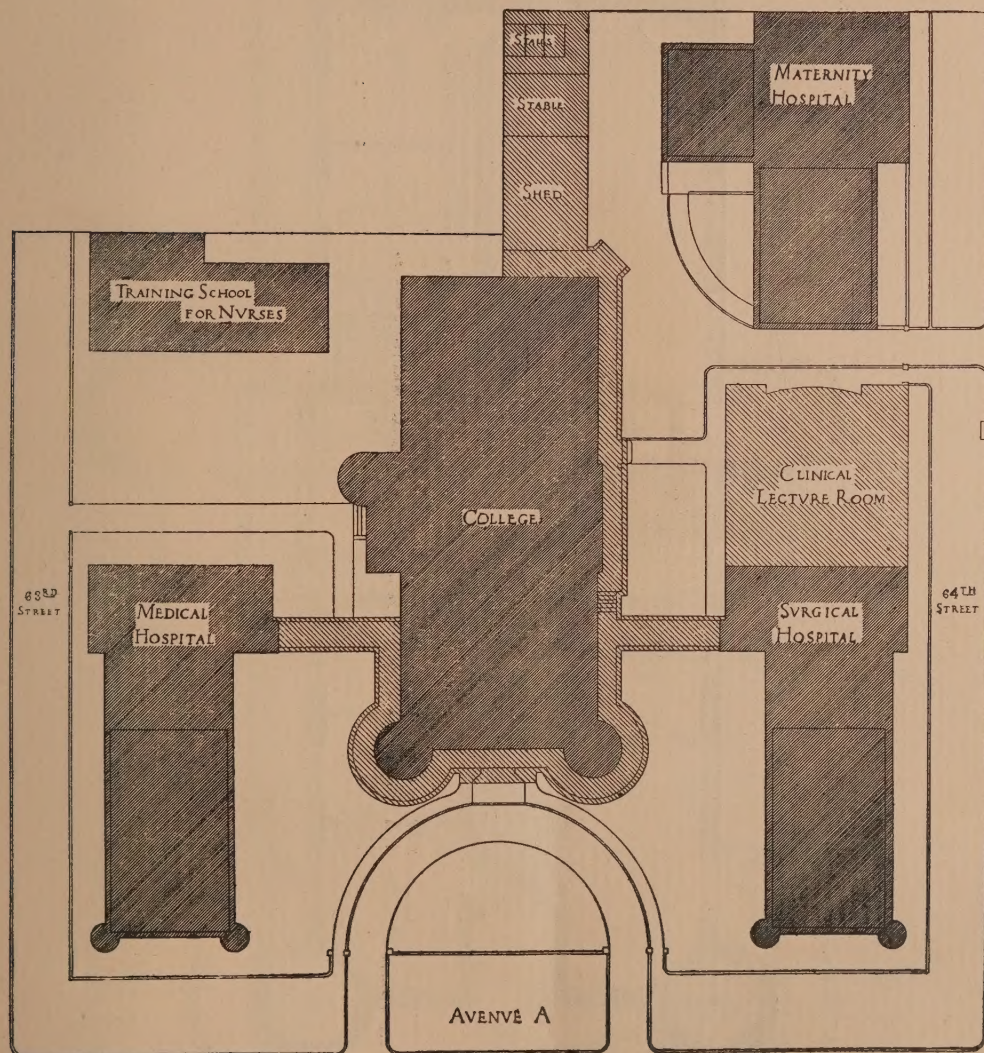
There are traditions handed down by our worthy Janitor, of a library that existed in days gone by, and which is doubtless still doing good service for those quondam students who felt that its volumes would better grace their office shelves than those of the college museum. In looking over back numbers of THE CHIRONIAN, you will find also an occasional "Appeal for a Library," in which the writer expresses the hope that somebody will put forth an effort some day that will materialize, in the shape of books. These appeals once in a while awakened a generous impulse, or prompted a retiring class to give a few volumes as a nucleus for a library; but for some reason these spasmodic efforts were always followed by an arrest of development, and the affair never got to be anything more than a nucleus.

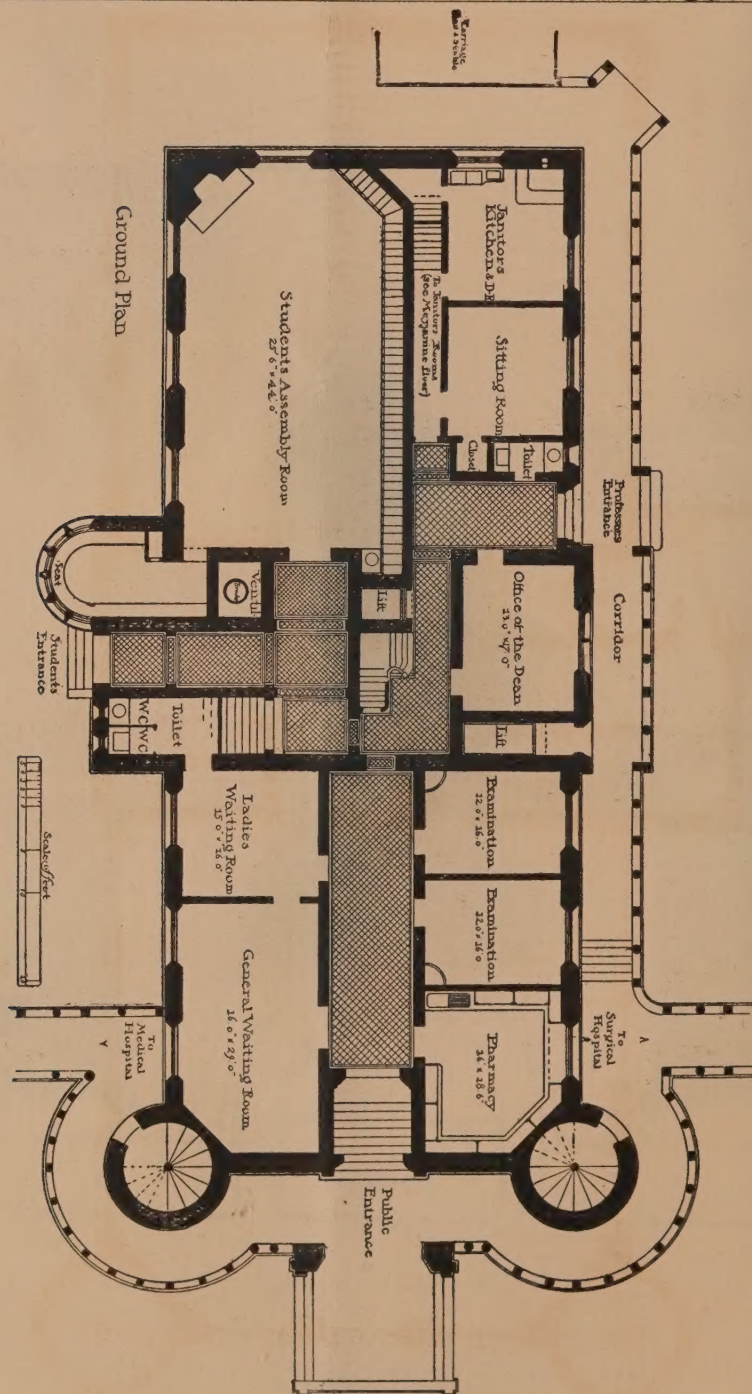
Realizing this state of things, and seeing the cause of it in the fact that the matter of a library had never been pushed in a business-like way, just about a year ago the Hahnemannian Society resolved to take the work in hand. At a meeting in which the matter was presented, a good deal of enthusiasm was shown, a Library Committee was appointed, and the secretaries of the different classes were requested to solicit subscriptions from the students. Finally, in order to make certain the growth of the library after the first enthusiasm had died out, it was decided to increase the dues of the Society by assessing all members annually, instead of only once, as heretofore, and to turn the surplus so obtained into the library fund.

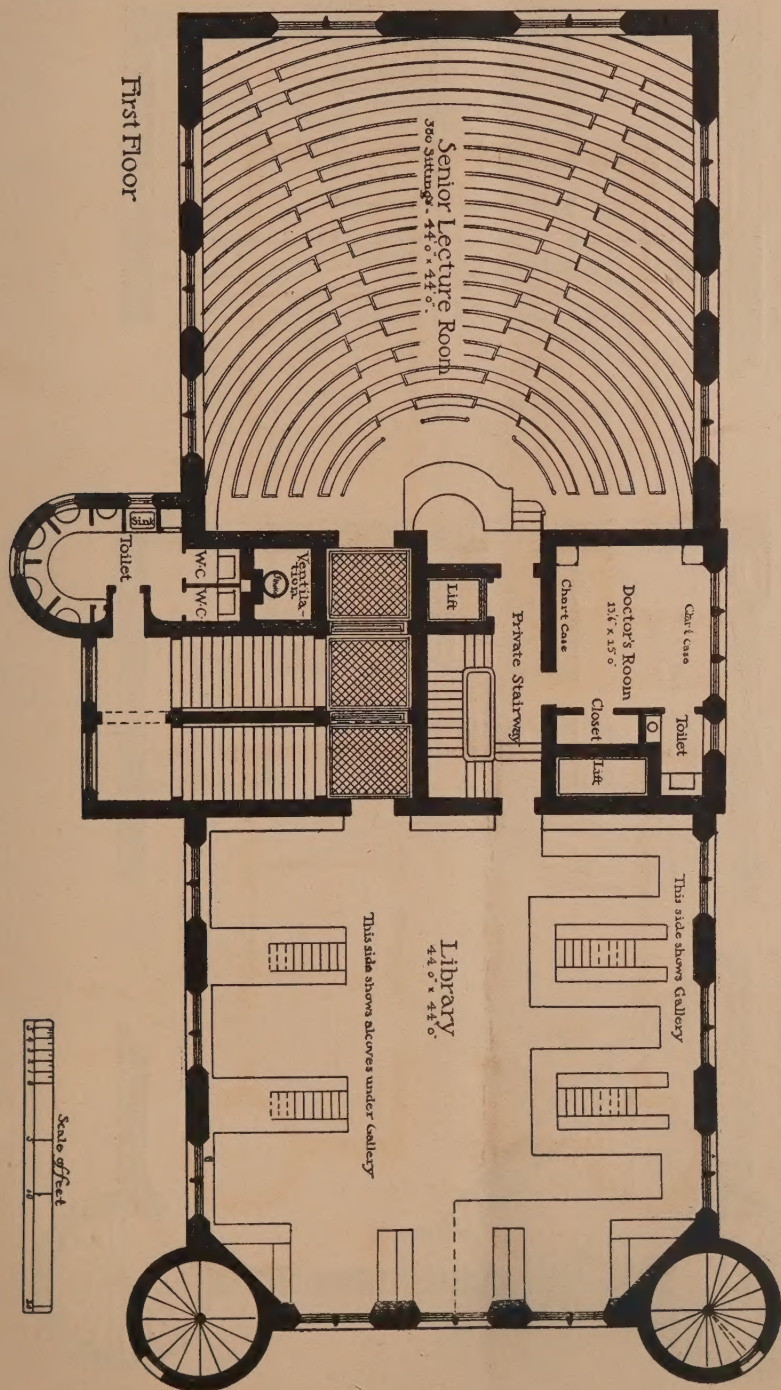
Seeing that the students had at last taken hold of the question in a way that promised to accomplish something, several patrons of the

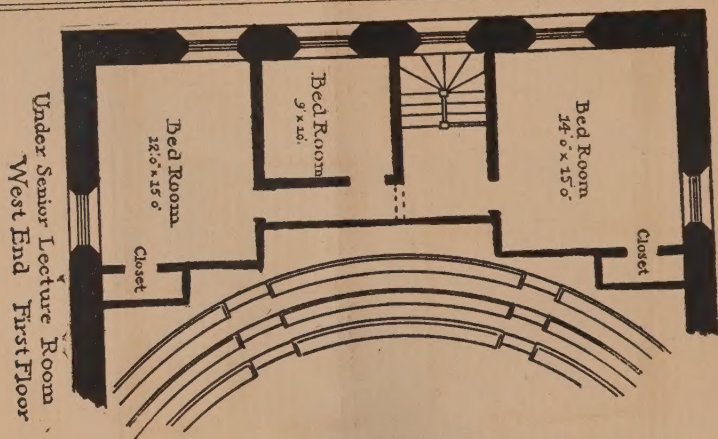
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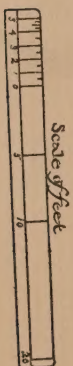
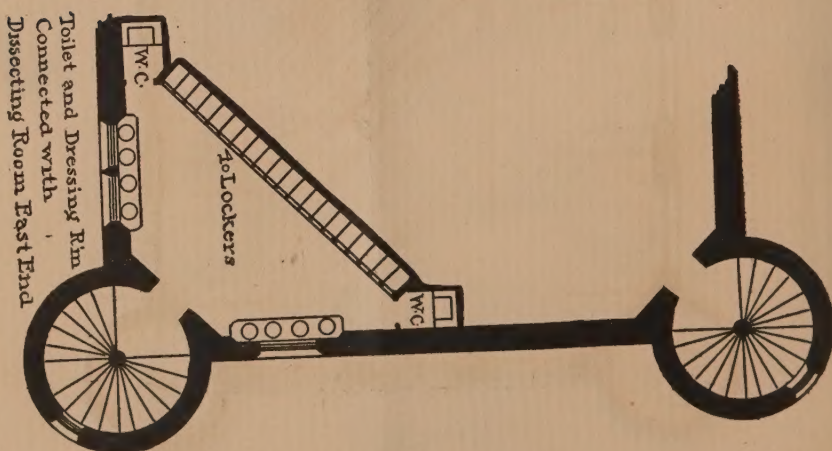
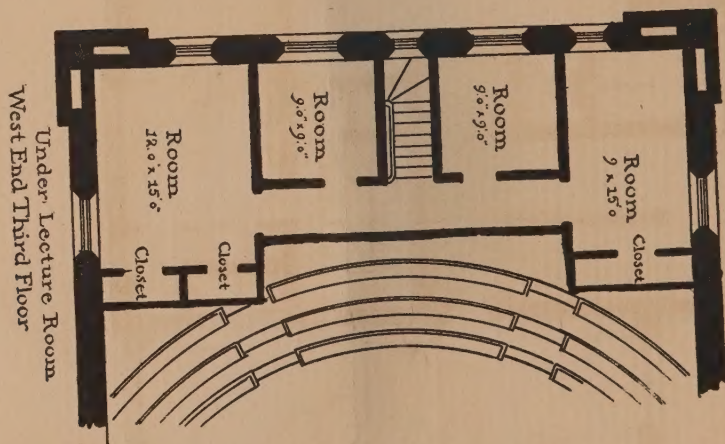


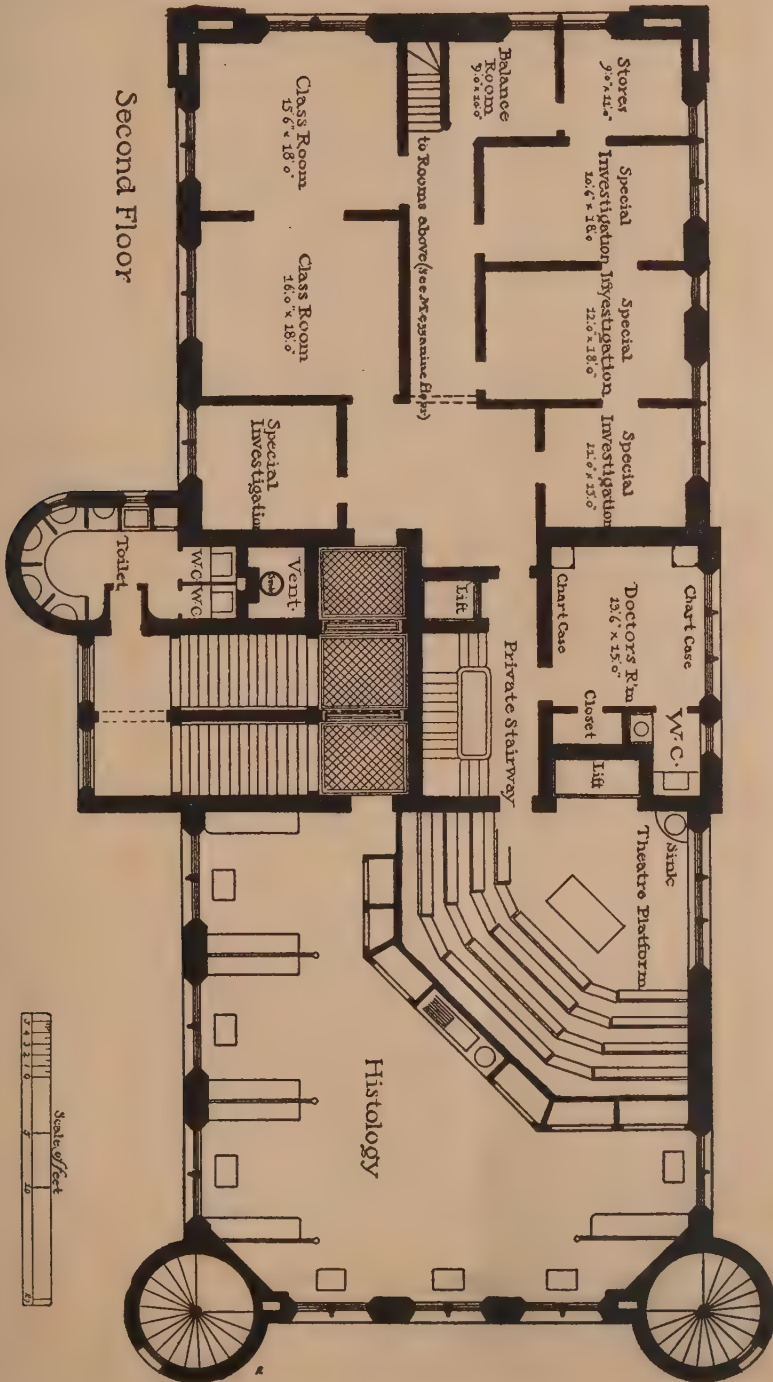


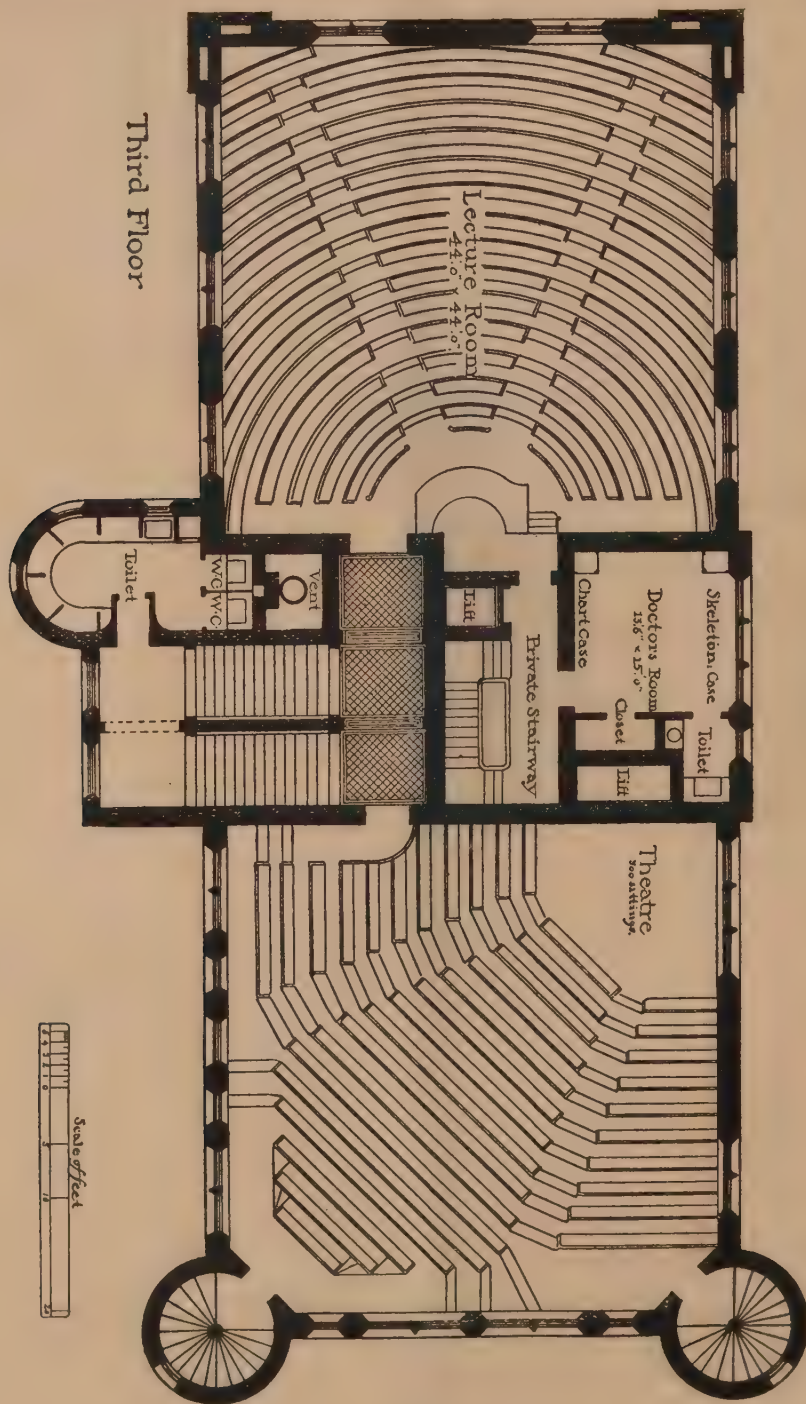


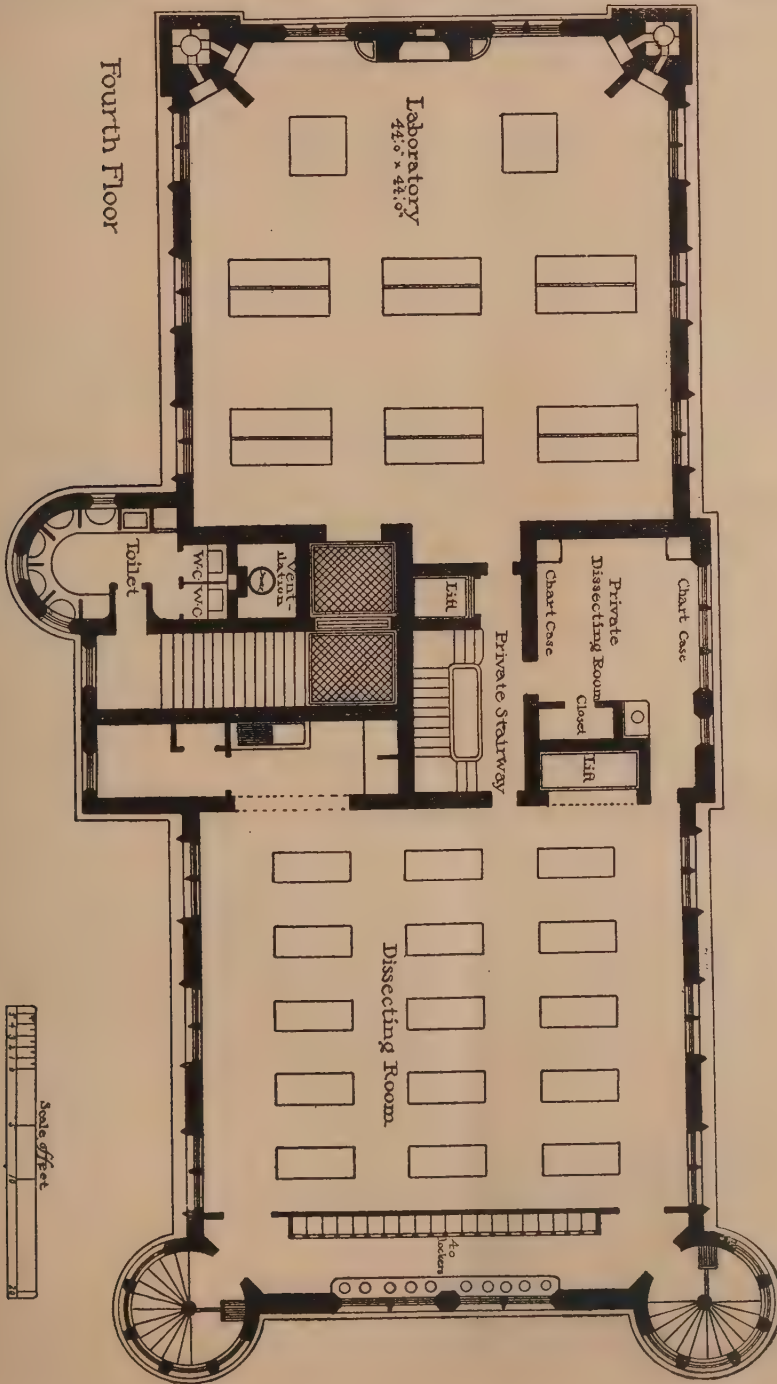


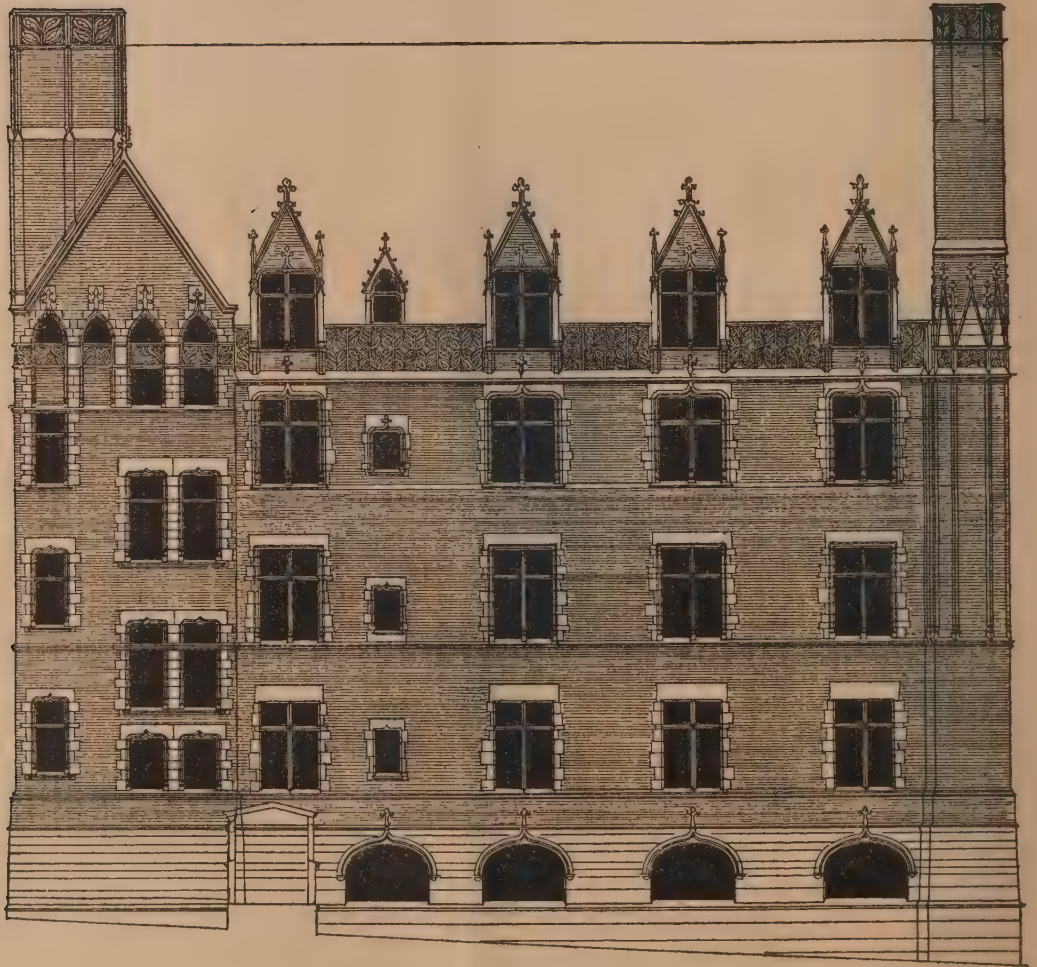
Mesanine Floors



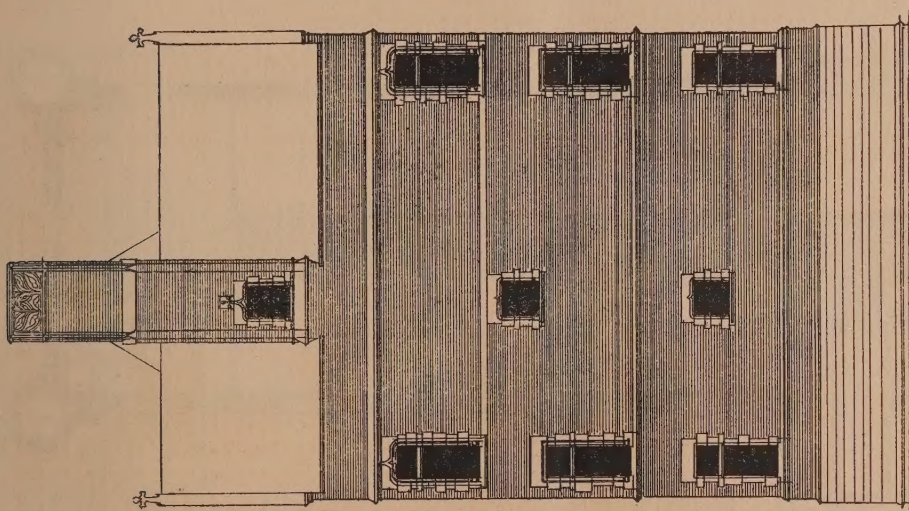




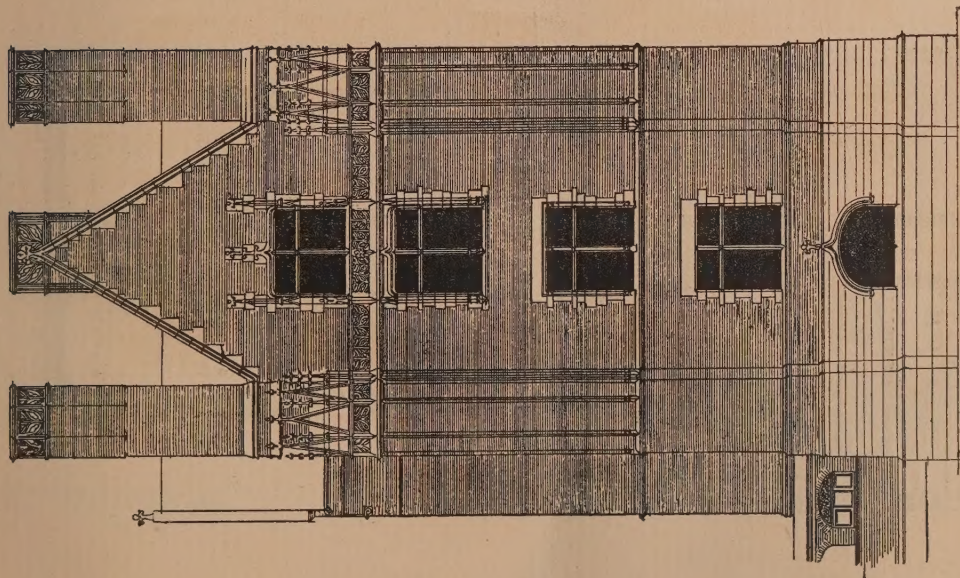




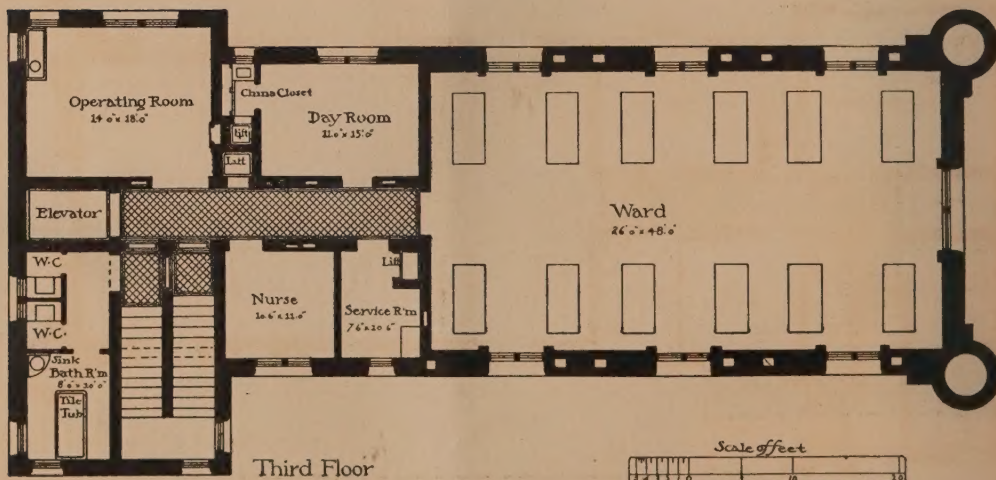
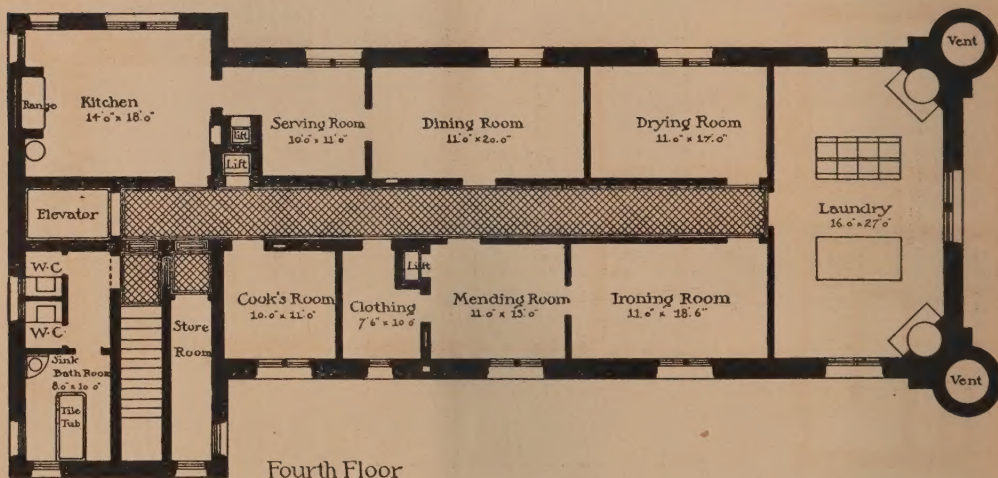
SOUTH SIDE OF HOSPITAL PAVILION

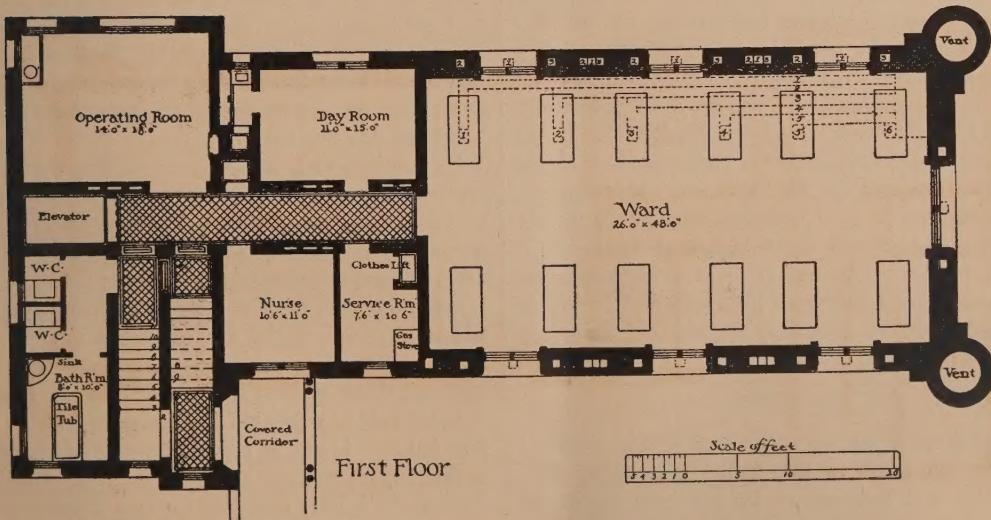
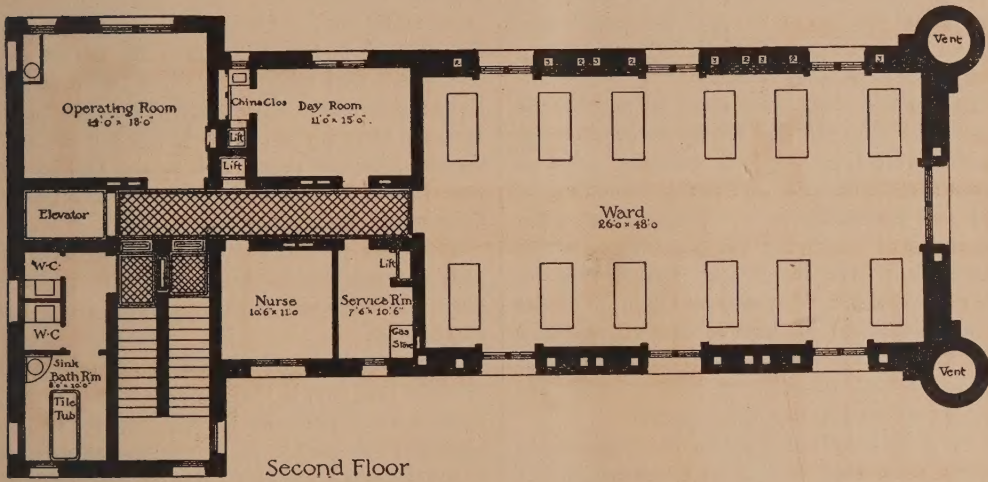


WEST END



EAST END





(Continued from page 18.)

college and members of the faculty, responding to a circular from the Committee, sent contributions of money and books, and the result was that before the end of the year the long talked of and almost despaired of library and reading room were in working order.

To make a long story short, so well has the work been managed that to-day we have on our shelves over four hundred volumes, most of which are the latest editions of standard works, and the Committee is now preparing an additional list of books, for the purchase of which they already have the funds. Beside this, on the reading-room table may be found all of the principal medical journals of both schools, and THE CHIRONIAN exchanges from literary colleges and high schools. A paid librarian, appointed by the Faculty, is in charge.

Being entirely the work of the students to supply what they felt to be a necessity, it is needless to say that the library is appreciated and at all times well patronized. Indeed, there are not books enough upon some subjects to supply the demand, so that the fear that he will be duplicating what we already have, need not be a reason in the mind of any one for not contributing books which he might otherwise spare from his own collection.

In the new college will be a room specially fitted up for the use of the library. To fill its shelves will require many more books than we now have, and we take this opportunity, while setting forth the prospects and needs of the college in general, to put in a word also for what we consider to be one of its most important adjuncts, and to say that gifts either of money or books will be gratefully appreciated and duly acknowledged.

THREE years ago the members of the Senior Class in this College, aided by Prof. Allen and encouraged by the faculty and the alumni, started this, its first college journal. The enterprise promised well, and the editors of the first year were rewarded for their efforts by the knowledge that they had started a good

work, had carried it through safely, and had met the expenses of the journal. But the second corps of editors failed to find that enthusiasm and aid from the outer world which had encouraged their predecessors. The boys (and the *doctors*) had n't patronized the advertisers, and these said advertisers did n't want to patronize the paper any more. The subscribers were too busy (or too tired) to pay for the subscription to the paper, and at the end of the year it was behind, and but for Dean's generosity would have swamped.

The next year it was taken hold of with renewed strength and courage, and some improvement was made and a point gained; but it was still behind.

This year the board of editors are *determined* to make that pay, if they have to borrow money to do it; and while we are not reduced to that extremity yet (and hope we sha'n't be), we want to say these few words to our friends in regard to it.

Please recollect that we do not do this work with the expectation of making *one solitary cent out of it*, nor do we enjoy the amusement it affords to such an extent that we do it for fun, and you must *know* that to attain a degree of M.D. in the N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College a man must forego sleep entirely and work day and night; so we do not do this *extra* work to while away our time.

Now we sha'n't complain about this work if we can make a good showing for our pains; and to do this we must have substantial aid in the shape of *good, old, honest* subscribers, who will take the paper for what it is worth, read it, enjoy it, gain wisdom and knowledge therefrom, and send us one dollar and fifty cents in return for it.

Do n't think because it is a college paper that it only contains jokes, reminiscences and college notes. There is much of value in it, and it has papers written expressly for it by members of the faculty and eminent men among the alumni and profession. Subscribe for it—and I assure you—you won't regret it.

W. A. WAKELEY,
Business Manager.